

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
Herald.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 124

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—Heavy Drift,
with new features.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
Sixth street.—The Tempest.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—The Spirit of the
Forest—A Soap-Fairy Man.ROOTH'S THEATRE, 234, between 5th and 6th ave.—
Othello.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The Burlesque Ex-
travaganza of the Forty Thieves.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-
fourth street.—A Grand Deception.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—
Caste.WATERLEY THEATRE, 121 Broadway.—The Holy's
Burlesque Company.—Paris, 1870, The Judgment.WOODS' MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Fifth street and
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
Jenny.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 353 Broadway.—Ethio-
pian Entertainment.—Three nights to Oak Bow.TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery.—Comic
Follies, Negro Minstrelsy, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—Risley's
Japanese Troop.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Hookey's
Minstrelsy.—The Bill Posters' Dream.MEXICAN EXHIBITION PARLOR, No. 765 Broadway.—
Christian Martyr and Child, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
Science and Art.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, May 4, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements must be sent in before
eight o'clock, P. M., to insure proper classifica-
tion.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

Brooklyn Carriers and Newsdealers will in
future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE
OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street,
Brooklyn.ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS and all
letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be
received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated May 3.

A meeting, managed by members of the Tory
party, was held in St. James' Hall, London, last
night, to protest against Mr. Gladstone's scheme of
disestablishing the Irish Church. The consideration
of amendments to the Irish Church bill was resumed
in Parliament yesterday. The clause concerning the
right of patronage was so amended as to include
compensation for ministers of all congregations.A public meeting endorsing the recent speech of
the Mayor of Cork was held on Saturday night in
Cork.Mr. Edward de Stoeckel, the Russian Minister to
the United States, has been recalled.

Cuba.

Despatches dated Havana, April 30, contain ad-
vices from Nuevitas to the 20th. The Cuban Con-
gress was in session at Siboney, a village about
eight leagues from Puerto Principe. General
respected president and thirty members were
present, representing all parts of the island. Resolutions
declaring freedom from Spain and
annexation to the United States the ends to be at-
tained by the war were passed unanimously. Quesada
was chosen Generalissimo. A determined spirit
was evinced by the members and they appeared to
have a strong hope of success. Several of the Revolu-
tionary Junta have been arrested in the Puerto
Principe district. The insurgents have appeared in
Ciego de Avila and the surrounding country.The insurgent government, it is reported from
Washington, have negotiations in progress for the
purchase of the Peruvian monitors now at St. Thom-
as.

The Legislature.

The following are the more important bills which
passed the Senate yesterday:—To organize the
Brooklyn Fire Department; to incorporate the Han-
son Coal Company; also numerous claim bills. The
Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Town
bonding bill and appointed a committee of confer-
ence. The bill relating to the fees of the Sheriff of
New York was amended, providing that the fees
shall not in any case exceed five hundred
dollars, and the bill was then ordered to a
third reading. The bill amending the State Excise
law was taken up, and after refusing to amend
by striking out the section exempting the Metropolitan
District, the bill was passed by a vote of 21 to 6.
Mr. Morgan offered a concurrent resolution, which
was tabled under the rule—that the Legislature ad-
journ on Friday, the 7th inst. The bill amending
the charter of the New York Underground Railway
was taken up and considered, and the Senate ad-
journed.In the Assembly the bill providing for the con-
struction of a central elevated railroad in New
York and the bill to amend the registry law
were ordered to a third reading. The bill increasing
the salaries of the judges of the Court of Appeals
and of the Supreme Court was lost by a vote of 13
to 73. Twenty-three bills were passed, including
bills to punish fraud in canvassing and counting
votes at elections, providing for the transfer of cer-
tain State arsenals and armories, enlarging the State
Board of Charities, and to suppress lotteries and the
sale of lottery tickets.

Miscellaneous.

General Stanley, commanding at Fort Sully, on the
Platte river, writes to Lieutenant General Sheridan
that the peace negotiations with the Sioux have
proved an entire failure.A riot occurred in Brownsville, Tenn., on Sunday
night, in which one white man and two negroes
were killed. There were no politics mixed up in the
affair, apparently.A boy of fifteen, named Frank Cheney, shot him-
self dead in North Andover, Mass., yesterday, be-
cause his father had required him to apologize to his
school teacher for truancy.A writ of habeas corpus has been issued in the
case of Thomas Drew, of Boston, who is in jail
for refusing to testify before a committee of the
Massachusetts Legislature.The Liquor License law expired in Boston on
Saturday, and all liquor dealers in the city were
directed to close their saloons. None of them com-
plied, however, but in the evening they held a public
meeting, wherein they resolved not to resist the law
as a body, but to organize a new political party on
anti-temperance principles. One dealer was so ex-
cited over the order to close up that he went crazy
and hung himself.A cargo of wheat, 31,699 bushels, was made up at
St. Louis, Mo., for the Grain Association of NewYork. This grain will be shipped via New Orleans
and delivered in New York at lower rates than
wheat forwarded by any other route.Rear Admiral Cray reports to the Navy Depart-
ment the destruction of many Indian villages and
settlements, salmon fisheries, canoes and forts in
Alaska, by the United States steamer Saginaw in re-
taliation for the murder of one of our soldiers.

The City.

There not being a quorum of Assistant Aldermen
present yesterday afternoon the President declared
the Board adjourned till Thursday next.In the Board of Excise yesterday a communication
was received from Thomas C. Acton announcing his
regret at severing the official relations he had sus-
tained with the Board. A committee was appointed
to prepare a suitable answer.The spirit photograph case was brought to a close
yesterday. After listening to nearly five hours
summing up of opposing counsel Justice Bowdler
dismissed the complaint. A bevy of women,
strong in the spiritualistic faith, giving Mauder con-
gratulatory shakes of the hand, was the closing
act of the drama.A detective who had charge of the house of Knit,
on State street, Brooklyn, one of the parties charged
with the robbery of Wheeler's watch case manufac-
turer, accidentally displaced some woodwork on
Friday and discovered a hiding place in which was
secreted three nuggets of gold, sixteen gold watch
cases and two gold seal rings, the whole property
being worth \$5,000. Knit on hearing of this dis-
covery confessed to the crime.One of the Merchants' Union Express Company's
delivery wagons, containing numerous money
packages and an iron safe with from \$25,000
to \$50,000 in it, was standing at the corner
of Broadway and Pearl street yesterday, in
charge of a lad of eighteen, the driver being
in a store delivering packages, when three men
leaped into it, seized the lad, held him down to the
floor and drove away at a gallop. A truck-
man, named Byer, saw it all, and, jumping in front,
caught the horses and stopped the robbery. The
thieves broke away, and two of them mingled in the
Broadway crowd and escaped, but the third was
captured."The Guild of the Holy Cross," a high church
Episcopal society, was organized at Christ church
in Fifth avenue yesterday, with intensely ritualistic
services, the forms and observances being nearly the
same as those which characterize the Church of
Rome.The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship
Germania, Captain Kier, will leave Hoboken at
two P. M. to-day for Plymouth, Eng., Cherbourg and
Hamburg. The mails will close at the Post Office at
twelve M.The Inman line steamship City of Manchester,
Captain DeLoe, will leave pier 45 North river
at twelve M. to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool,
calling at Halifax, N. S., to land and receive mails
and passengers.The steamship Denmark, Captain Cato, of the
National line, will leave pier 17 North river at twelve
M. to-morrow (Wednesday) for Liverpool, calling at
Queenstown to land passengers.The new steamship Idaho, Captain Cutting, of
Williams & Guiton's line, will sail from pier 46 North
river at two P. M. to-morrow, 5th inst., for Queenstown
and Liverpool.The steamship Fah-Kee, Captain Steele, will leave
pier 13 North river at three P. M. to-day for
Bernau.The stock market yesterday was heavy and dull,
except for Fort Wayne and the Lake Shore stocks.
Gold was excited, advancing from 135 to 136 1/2, and
closing finally at 135 3/4.With a supply of 2,500 head on sale, and a moder-
ately active inquiry, the market for beef cattle was
quite steady, extra steers selling at 16 1/2 to 17 1/2, a 17c,
prime at 16c, a 16 1/2c, fair to good at 15 1/2c, a 15c,
a 14 1/2c, and inferior to ordinary at 14c, a 13 1/2c.
The average quality of the offerings was fair. Much cows
were dull and heavy for common, but steady for
good. We quote: Prime and extra \$30 a \$32 1/2,
each, fair to good, \$25 a \$28, and inferior to com-
mon \$15 a \$20. Veal calves were dull and heavy at
11c, a 12c; for prime and extra, \$12 a 13c, for com-
mon, to good and 6c, a 5c, for inferior. Sheep
were in fair request at quite steady prices,
the offerings being moderate. We quote: Shearers—
Extra, 3c, a 3 1/2c; prime, 2 1/2c, a 2 1/2c; common to
good, 2c, a 2 1/2c; inferior, 1c, a 1 1/2c. Unborn—Prime
and extra, \$30 a \$32 1/2; common to good, 7 1/2c, a 5c,
and inferior, 6 1/2c, a 7c. Swine were quiet, at 9 1/2c,
a 10c, for prime and 8 1/2c, a 9 1/2c, for common,
with fair arrivals.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

J. Lothrop Motley, United States Minister to Eng-
land, and Adam Baidan, Assistant Secretary of
Legation; Count D'Aersnot, Secretary of the Bel-
gian Legation; Rustey Bey and Mr. Wyatt, of the
Turkish Legation; Congressman Samuel Hooper, of
Massachusetts, and George Villiers, of England, are
at the Brevoort House.Sir Clara Louise Kellogg; Archer Chesy and
Charles F. Wood, of Boston, and Francis A. Fisher,
of Rutland, Vt., are at the Westminster Hotel.Judge Thorne of New York; Gideon J. Tucker,
of Paris; Colonel C. B. Butler, of Luzerne, and W. W.
Freeman, of North Adams, are at the Westmoreland Hotel.Captain D. W. Storrer, of Bengal; Major J. Pitney,
of Saratoga, and L. D. Binkertoff, of Philadelphia,
are at the St. Charles Hotel.General H. K. Adams, of Canada; Congressman B.
F. Hopkins, of Wisconsin; G. D. Coleman, of Leba-
non; Dr. E. Eldridge, of Elmira, and W. L. Scott, of
Erie, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.J. Hurd, W. L. Dexter and P. L. Everett, of Bos-
ton, and R. Rieman, of Baltimore, are at the Hot-
ton House.Dr. C. W. Brink, United States Consul to Mexico;
Dr. C. G. and A. McKee, of Washington; L. K.
Clark, of Canada; Louis W. Fargo, of Buffalo; James
Crishank, of Glasgow, Scotland; M. M. Price,
Consul to Marseilles, and F. Watkins, of England,
are at the Astor House.

Prominent Departures.

Major L. B. Scott, for Montreal; I. W. Powell, for
Chicago; F. A. Alberger, for Buffalo; Dr. Palmer, for
Philadelphia, and L. S. Huntington, for Montreal.General Sherman was in this city yesterday, and
visited a few friends. He made his headquarters at
the Astor House. He left for Washington last night.RENTS IN PARIS AND IN NEW YORK.—One of
our Paris correspondents mentions, in a
letter which we published yesterday, the fact
that the exorbitant prices for rent occasioned by
the "Hausmannizing" of the French capital
and by the immense influx of foreign visi-
tors during the great Exposition are at length
beginning to diminish. So many edifices have
been erected, says our correspondent, so many
palatial houses built, that Paris landlords are
lowering their charges for fifth and sixth story
flats. No less than nine thousand locations
have remained vacant since last year on ac-
count of their exorbitant pretensions and grotes-
que prices for rent. The number of lodg-
ings which still remain vacant in New York
since the fatal 1st of May is relatively as
large, and we are glad to learn that New York
landlords are beginning to follow the example
of Paris landlords. Not even the extraordi-
nary annual increase of our city population can
justify the prices for rent which certain land-
lords seem disposed to exact.THE BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The
bill authorizing the organization of a paid fire
department, controlled by commissioners, in the
city of Brooklyn has passed both branches
of the State Legislature, and requires only the
signature of the Governor to be of legal force.
The excellent working of the system in New
York rendered the merits of the Brooklyn fire-
men, particularly those of the Eastern Dis-
trict, of a not very enviable character—it may
be by contrast. The Brooklyn force can be
rendered just as efficient as our own by a gen-
eral weeding out, discipline and a well-regu-
lated command.

President Grant and the Republican Party.

We publish to-day some very curious extracts
from prominent republican organs in the West
and East, together with a few comments from
democratic papers. It will be seen that the
Chicago Tribune, speaking for its Western fac-
tion of republicans, declares war, open and
unmistakable, against General Grant, and that
while some of the "small fry" Western papers
attempt to put in disclaimers in favor of Grant
they cannot stand against the torrent, and are
likely to be swept away in the revolutionary
whirlpool set in motion by the Tribune. More-
over, it will be observed that a powerful New
England republican organ, the Boston Daily
Advertiser, takes up the movement inaugurated
by its Western republican colleague and pushes
it forward with the energy and ingenuity which
usually distinguish the manoeuvres of politi-
cians from its section. Influential republican
organs in this city like the Evening Post, as
well as others in different places, have taken
up the hue and cry against the President, and
if voice and volume could be given to their
utterances they would be heard proclaiming
aloud, after the manner of the revolutionists
of the Old World, "Down with Grant! Long
live the Senatorial oligarchy!" It is, fur-
thermore, a significant fact that both the
Eastern and Western journals above men-
tioned are the organs of prominent Senators,
and no doubt the articles they publish against
General Grant are inspired by themselves—those
in the West by Senator Trumbull, of Illinois,
and those in the East by Senator Sumner, of
Massachusetts. In addition to these facts we
have the startling assurance of a zealous republi-
can paper in Kentucky—the Lexington Statesman—that
nominations made by General Grant have been
suppressed and fraudulently tampered with
after they left the hands of the Executive,
and that after undergoing Senatorial or
some other manipulation have come forth with
features so transformed as to be entirely un-
recognizable by the power that created them.Now, what is the tendency of all these
things? What will be the result of these revo-
lutionary proceedings on the part of the radical
republicans? We will say that we cannot
conceal our apprehensions that they portend
the most serious consequences to the country
unless, by a speedy effort, General Grant rises
to the exigencies of the occasion and realizes
the magnitude of the issues involved. It is not
the consideration of the distribution of a few
paltry offices that impels these revolutionists
in and out of the Senate to attempt to break
down General Grant's administration. They
know that the President is not all to blame for
the disturbance that has been created among
republican politicians and their greedy follow-
ers by the appointments he has made or recom-
mended.The republicans passed the Tensure of Office
bill, which shackled his power in selecting
the right men for the right places. They
refused to repeal that offensive measure, and
therefore they are justly held responsible for
whatever injudicious appointments may have
been made. We have seen where his nomina-
tions have been ignored and others substituted;
and no doubt the curbs are to be raised
upon instances of corruption that will shock
the moral sense of our people from one end of
the country to the other.The fact has become patent that the republi-
can party is the most corrupt that ever
ruled our land. During the war its leaders
fell upon the national treasury and the public
credit like so many ravenous wolves. Their
jobs and robberies in the way of army con-
tracts, in the sale of rotten old hulks for
transport, in the building of new war vessels
that proved shells or abortions, and in every-
thing connected with supplies, including pro-
visions, clothing, forage, hospital stores, and
so on to the end of the cata-
logue, for the use of the army and navy,
were enough to appal any other people
than the American. These depraved and hun-
gry leaders, with appetites for the spoils of
office still lingering in their insatiable maws,
have now fastened upon the Senate of the United
States, and, with an avariciousness that spurs
all compromise, reason and control, demand that
no appointment shall be made without their
having a finger in the selection. In the homely
phrase of a Western Senator, they are persist-
ently "dingdonging" every member of that
body; and it is mortifying to acknowledge,
they have in that body friends and confidants
as corrupt as themselves, who are ready and
employed to do their bidding in making
Indian treaties, allowing enormous grants of
land for private purposes and engaging in
other scandalous practices, besides encourag-
ing fraudulent appointments to office. These
Senators seem to think that they have a life
tenure to their seats. The eighteen year old
settlers are as fresh and blooming when the
subject of spoils comes up as when they made
their maiden speeches. They want to control
everything, and with their outside millionaire
backers they manage to do so. They treat
Grant as if he were a renegade, and they
would let the government go to ruin rather
than have their schemes of personal aggrandizement
or their objects of a purely political
character thwarted. They would let our diplo-
matic system go to wreck rather than not have
foreign ministers of their own choosing. They
would let our finances go to the dogs rather
than have them controlled by any others than
those of their own set. They are always
grasping for more, and when there is
no more to grasp they would create
public offices and public plunder
for the benefit of those interested in their
gigantic Senatorial jobbing rings. Their pleas
of retrenchment and reform are all fol-de-rol.
What they save to the government in a year
by the removal of hundreds of office-holders
would not cover the public robberies they
sanction in the way of land grants and sub-
sidies to private corporations in a single
session, or by a single job in a single session.
General Grant, unfortunately, seems to let them
have their own way. This should not be. He
should take hold of the helm with an iron hand,
and give them, in a political sense, those heavy
blows and ceaseless knocks which brought
Vicksburg to his feet. If his Cabinet does
not please him, let him change it at once and
keep on changing it—not in obedience to the
dictation of Western or Eastern revolutionary
republican papers, but in compliance with his
own best judgment and his own conscientious
will—until he is satisfied and the machinery of
the government again works smoothly.thereby, if there remain any virtue in the
Senate, the truly honorable there will cling to
him and, in smashing up the corrupt old republi-
can party, erect a bulwark around his adminis-
tration against which the blasts of radicalism
will beat in vain. The people expect this of
him, and the tone of the press opposed to him
has given him an excuse not only to talk, but
to act.A Cuban Congress—Annexation to the United
States the Declared Object of the Revolution.While the Spanish authorities in Havana
are loudly assuring the world that the
Cuban insurrection is very nearly extin-
guished, and that sixty days more will see the
end of the revolution, we are startled with a
telegram—suppressed in Havana, but sent to
us via Key West—announcing that the Cuban
Congress has assembled at Siboney under the
Presidency of General Cespedes, and calmly
declared the objects of the revolution and its
confidence in the success of the cause. Freedom
and annexation to the United States are the
unanimous vote of the assembled patriots.
General Quesada is appointed Comman-
der-in-Chief of the forces, and the most
determined spirit animated the members of the
assembly.This is an announcement that will ring
through America and Europe. It will be re-
membered that months ago these Cuban
patriots decreed the liberation of the slaves in
the island as being a logical sequence and part
of their effort for their own freedom; and now
comes the unhesitating proclamation of their
confidence in the great republic and their aim
to be admitted to its union and defence. It
is a novel and bold principle of civil war, and
will complicate the position of our people and
our government very much. Whatever view
the administration may take of the contest
now going on in Cuba, it cannot reject such a
frank avowal of confidence in its wisdom and
integrity; for to do so would be a demerit to
its own character and self-respect. That
this bold step will awaken a still
greater sympathy among our people in behalf
of the patriots in Cuba no man can doubt.
What attitude Spain will or can take in this
strange juncture can be merely a matter of
conjecture. She has not yet proclaimed war
as existing in her American colonial posses-
sions, though her officers made the mistake of
assuming to exercise rights on the sea peculiar
to a state of war, from which they have natu-
rally been compelled to recede.Spain may demand of our government a dis-
avowal of sympathy with the revolution in
Cuba, but to do so she will subject herself to
the dilemma of either receiving the rebuff of a
refusal or of admitting a disavowal which
neither she nor the world can believe. Yet if
she does not do so she will permit the tacit ac-
ceptance by our government and people of the
aim of the revolution to exercise its full
force in the context and its natural influence in
the diplomacy of cabinets. The intervention
of other European cabinets in the diplomatic
discussion, which the Spanish journals have
frequently intimated as likely to be brought
about, would only complicate the question still
more. The step taken by the Cubans elevates
their domestic affairs to the full dignity of an
American question, and European meddling
can only intensify its character and consolidate
its influence. As a step in diplomacy, there-
fore, and in the arts of government, the action
of the Cuban Congress is a very shrewd one,
and shows a skill and proficiency which does
them high honor as beginners.

Our Relations with England.

The Alabama claims question appears to be
assuming an importance which it should have
assumed long since. It is only the sad politi-
cal condition in which the "reconstruction"
radicals have kept us that has prevented our
settling this English affair. In the coopera-
tion between Mr. Sumner and our correspond-
ent, published yesterday, Mr. Sumner justly
says:—"We have defined our position now,
and there will be no yielding. We ask nothing
but what is fair, and our people mean to have
justice at last."We do not apprehend that war will result
from the attitude we have assumed; but the
result, on the contrary, will be a closer and
better understanding between the two nations.
Such men as Reverdy Johnson only help to bury
the real issue under mountains of roast beef,
plum pudding, "af and af" and champagne.
The action of the United States Senate was
necessary to sweep away the debris and get at
the question. We made clear work of it, and
with a smooth floor before us we are ready to
open a lively commercial canon with John
Bull, or, as he has the largest family of sea
ships on the ocean, we will launch a few Alabamas
and commence cannoning, if that be
required. But English good sense and love of
fair play will no doubt settle all this war flurry
to our entire satisfaction. We are now ex-
actly where we thoroughly understand each
other, and that is the first broad step towards
a settlement.FLORIDA SPORTS.—Alligator racing. No
alligator over four feet long is admitted on the
track. The Jacksonville Union thinks the
sport will become popular, provided the allig-
ator tanners are not eaten up by their crusty
pets.NEW SCRIPTURAL READING.—"An eye for
an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a blow for"
our representative to Brazil. A Western
paper thinks that this appointment disposes of
Carlisle's latest hope. He'd
Met with many a breeze before,
But never such a blow.SIGNIFICANT.—Michigan democratic journals
quoting the editorials in such radical organs
as the Detroit Advertiser.BOREMANISM.—The Wheeling Register sug-
gests this term as illustrative of the European
plan upon which the organ of Senator Bore-
man, the Intelligencer, is conducted—he calls
for what he wants and pays for what he gets.
Some journals conducted on this principle fre-
quently give more than is wanted.VALLANTIDOM.—The Wheeling Register de-
nied the nomination of Chase and over-
threw the democratic party at the last Presi-
dential election. We suppose we shall next
have a discussion as to whether Brutus killed
Cesar or whether Cesar died of cramps in the
Senate House. Both subjects are about
equally ancient.

President Grant and His Cabinet.

It is evident that the men composing the
President's Cabinet are ill-suited to their posi-
tions. None of them take hold of the great
questions appertaining to their departments in
a manner that indicates grasp of mind and
originality in execution. We speak of these
things for the benefit of the President himself.
He requires men around him who have suffi-
cient brains to administer the laws in all ex-
cept extraordinary cases, which may require
consultation and close executive attention.
General Grant has made a mistake in suppos-
ing that civil government can be directed by
military forms. The civil power is the reverse
of the military. The former proceeds from
the people to the centre—the mass governs
and directs through its mouthpieces, the Presi-
dent; the military power is the centre, creating
all action and shaping everything. It is with
the military idea predominant and in keeping
with his education and habits that General
Grant came into office. The Cabinet was
selected under this principle, and not having
been accustomed or fitted to work in such a
direction they already show signs of imbecility.
The Secretary of the Treasury finds the
financial problem too ponderous for the
keeper of a country store or for solution
in accordance with the old European book
theories. He finds it impossible to run the
American treasure box on European wheels.The letter from Washington, which we pub-
lish elsewhere to-day, says truly that "Mr.
Borier was called from the most complete
retirement," much to the astonishment of
himself as well as the country. Admiral
Porter is to-day virtually filling the
office of Secretary of the Navy. The Sec-
retary of State, worse than all the
rest, is as un-American as it is possible for
an officer to be. His tame foreign policy is
in ill-keeping with the bold attitude of the
people and the Senate. The country does not
expect him to think for it, but simply to watch
its temper and obey its mandates. When he
fails in this he ceases to be the representative
of the United States in the position where the
President has unfortunately placed him. We
are little disposed to have a Secretary amuse
the people with ideas of a bold policy on any
foreign question while he has a private and
opposite understanding with the Power to
which it relates. This is too much in the track
of the last eight years.We speak of the necessity of remodelling
the Cabinet that President Grant may have
around him good working men, who live with
the times and understand the animating forces
of our political existence. We know that the
President enjoys himself in looking upon his
fast horses rather than in the analysis of ab-
struse governmental questions. This and good
assistants will enable him to last out his term
of office. General Grant is a man of very
solid sense, and will readily see the necessity
for able Cabinet brains, not only for the
reasons we have indicated, but for those which
he himself gave in his inaugural address.

The Poor Overworked Woman.

A Western exchange feelingly asserts that
an "overworked woman is always a sad sight,
sadder a great deal than an overworked man,
because she is so much more fertile in cap-
acities of suffering than a man. She has so
many varieties of headache, sometimes as if
Jael were driving the nail which killed Sisera
into her temples, sometimes a tightening
around the brow, as if her capband were
Luke's iron crown; and then her neuralgias
and backaches and her fits of depression and
many more trials linked to her fine and noble
structure entitle her to pity when she is placed
in conditions which develop her nervous ten-
dencies." How much better would it be for
the strong-minded of the sex who are
hissing around club houses, in public hotels
and other public places about woman's
right to vote and to run the marvellous
machine generally, to take note of the
poor overworked woman and endeavor to
alleviate her sufferings by kind and tender
ministrations of love. As to the question of
woman's right to vote, it really does not make
much difference whether she does or not, con-
sidering the way elections have gone in this
country for the last few years.THE DAYTON (Ohio) Ledger avers that
"what the democratic party wants are brains
and pluck." Here's a chance for vendors of
calves' brains and sheep's pluck.THE RISE IN GOLD.—The gold gamblers are
in ecstasy. After a rather long and monotonous
siege the "bulls" are again successful,
causing a rise yesterday of over one per cent.
The heavy imports this year—the total being
nearly one hundred and ten millions against
exports of less than sixty millions—afford the
"bulls" a great vantage ground in conducting
their side of the campaign. The uneasiness
produced in England by the mail reports of
the Senatorial speeches on the Alabama claims
question led to a decline in our bonds. Hence
the "bears" are anxious, because the foreign
demand for our securities, which induced a
fall in gold, is likely to halt until more is seen
of the future of the dispute.THE DETROIT Post states that Chicago jour-
nals naturally dislike exposures of journalistic
corruption. The Chicagoans are continually
mixed up with such a variety of corruptions
and vices that it is not astonishing if pure
journalism should be included in the category.A WESTERN paper thinks that when General
Grant congratulated Sprague on his escape
from the danger which had been threatening
him the hero of Appomattox perpetrated a
joke equal to any uttered by the lamented Lin-
coln.SECRETARY BORIER has been ordering com-
manders of United States vessels in the Asiatic
seas to prepare to receive and accommodate
the scientific parties selected by Congress to
take observations of the eclipse of the sun in
August next from some point in Alaska or
Siberia. Had he not better be looking after
an eclipse nearer home?TAKING TO WATER IN HIS OLD AGE.—The
Macon (Ga.) Telegraph states that Thurlow
Weed has presented the Baptist church in
Aiken, S. C., with a handsome communion
service. This venerable lobbyist has been for
so many years immersed in politics and pri-
vate jobs that it was scarcely to be supposed
that he would ever endure the Baptist rite of
immersion and take to water at last.

The National Debt and Taxation.

The Treasury Department and its agents
and organs are making a great flourish over
the reduction of the national debt of six mil-
lions the last month, and the friends of Mr.
Boutwell are making the most of the fact in his
favor. Doubtless this is a gratifying exhibi-
tion